

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. E. A. HEWETT. IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT HAPPY VALLEY

The funeral service for the late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., took place at Happy Valley, last evening, and the large attendance of the civil, naval and military authorities bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was held. The body, which will be conveyed to England for interment, was brought by launch to Stone Pier, where it was met by "D" Company of the Volunteer Reserves (of which deceased was a member), under Lieut. Hancock and Sgt. Major Cooke, and placed upon a gun carriage. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, upon which was placed the cap and side arms of the deceased. The gun-carriage was drawn by "D" Company, the procession being headed by a firing party, furnished by "B" Company of the Reserves, with reversed arms, who were followed by the band of the 18th Infantry, and buglers from the Shropshire Regiment, while a naval detachment, the Officers and N.C.O.s of the Special Police Reserve, along with other Volunteer Reserves and Volunteers, marched at the rear of the procession. At the Monument the cortege was joined by H.E. the Governor, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, representatives of the Army and Navy, and members of the general public. The band then commenced to play the sad strains of Chopin's Funeral March, and the procession slowly made its way to an open space in the cemetery, where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone, (Chaplain of St. Paul's College). When the coffin had been placed on a draped *dais* the members of the Reserves lined up on either side, and the impressive service proceeded, the committal sentences being omitted. At the concluding words of the officiating clergyman three volleys were fired over the body, and the "Last Post" was sounded.

The coffin was then undraped, and those present paid a last tribute to one who had so recently been amongst them. The brassplate bore the simple inscription:
EDBERT ANSGAR HEWETT,
Died, November 24th, 1915.
Aged 55 years.

The principal mourners were Messrs. E. V. D. Farr, A. B. Martin, A. J. W. Rosser, J. S. McCann, P. Buckle and L. Robinson, (of the P. and O. Staff in Hongkong), and among those also present were:—H.E. the Governor, Major-General F. Ventris, (General Officer Commanding the troops); Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. R. Kemp, (Attorney-General); Hon. Mr. R. Hallifax, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. McL. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police); the Hon. Sir Paul Charrier, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, (members of the Executive and Legislative Councils); Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G.; Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice); Bishop Lander, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, (Pulse Judge); Col. Darling, R.E., Lt.-Col. Lee, Captain Russell, Major Harris, Edgo, Major Hawkins, Captain de Piro, Captain Riddle, and Lieut. Kennedy, (of the regular forces of the Colony); Captain and Adjutant G. K. Hall Brutton, Major Wakenham, Captain Champkin, and Sgt. Major Black, (of the Volunteer Reserves); Captain Hutchison, and Captain D. Armstrong, (Hon. A.D.C.s to H.E. the Governor); Col. Chapman, V.D., (Commanding Volunteer Corps); Major MacDonald, Capt. and Adjutant Stewart, Capt. G. P. Lammert, Captain G. G. Wood, Captain Murray Scott, Surgeon Lieut. McKenny, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Danby, Lieut. Crowther Smith, and Lieut. Rayworth, (of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps); Vice-Admiral Anson, Commander Bockwith, Lieut. Commander Blackman, Commander Gurney, Commander Gibson, Commander Dawson, Lieut. Forbes, Surgeon General Haskins, Engineer Lieut. Lambert, R.N.R., Engineer Lieut. Nuttall, Lieut. Pooley, R.N.R., Chief Carpenter Mitchellmore, Warrant Officers Brown, Griffiths, Edwards, Berry, Clarke, and Chief Turbine Superintendent Sylvester, (representing the Naval forces of the Colony); Rev. G. M. Tichborne, (Naval Chaplain); Bishop Pozzoni, Father Gabardi, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. J. H. King, (D.S.P.); Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (D.S.P. Reserve); Mr. D'Ottengon, (Russian Consul); Mr. G. E. Anderson, (American Consul); Mr. Inai, (Japanese Consul); Mr. Twist, (Dutch Consul); Capt. Lukmanhoff, (Russian Consulate); Dr. Koch, Dr. Fitzwilliams, and Messrs. F. A. Hazeland, W. Dixon, A. E. W. Williams, (Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce); C. D. Wilkinson, E. Gordon Lowder, H. P. Winslow, G. T. Edkins, H. J. Gedge, E. H. Sharp, K.C., S. H. Dodwell, T. F. Hough, H. W. Looker, R. Melbourne, E. Nisbet, H. W. Bird, D. W. Craddock, R. Shevan, R. M. Eyer, J. W. Bolles, A. W. Grant, N. J. Stubb, P. H. Holvack, D. Kraft, C. A. Hooper, A. S. D. Cousland, A. V. Lang, G. A. Dunlop, K. Dai, (T.K.K.); T. Kusumoto, (N.Y.K.); Y. Asai, (O.S.K.); A. W. Van Andel, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tze, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, J. J. Lieria, M. S. Northcote, F. Smythe, H. P. White, H. Percy Smith, W. G. C. Worcester, A. R. Lowe, etc.

In addition to the above, the staff of the Sanitary Department was also represented by its Inspectors, who attended in uniform.

There was an exceptionally numerous and beautiful collection of floral tributes, which were sent by the following:—
"In kind Remembrance" from Sir Henry and Lady May, Chairman and Directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., the European staff of the Hongkong Office, the Chinese staff of the Hongkong Office, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. D. Parr, Committee and members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Committee and members of the Hongkong Club, United Services R.C., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Butterfield and Swire, Lewis, Bingham, and Matthews, Staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Office of N.Y.K., T.K.K., and O.S.K., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., S. J. David & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Gibb Livingstone & Co., Fochow, Staff of Thos. Cook & Sons, Standard Oil Company, Chartered Bank, Russian Volunteer Fleet, Hongkong Printing Press, Gande, Price & Co., Holland-China Trading Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Hughes & Hough, David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Swedish Trading Co., Abdoolly Ebrahim & Co., Officers, N.C.O.s, and men, and "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Officers Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Sgt. Mess, H.K.V.C., Officers 7th Punjab, Sanitary Inspectors, Major G. H. Wakeman, Captain G. K. Hall Brutton, Lieut. P. R. Branch, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. David Landale, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shollin, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gedge, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. J. W. Helles, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. J. A. Lummer, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. C. Worcester, Mr. J. M. Young, Mr. R. Shevan, Mr. J. A. Young, Mr. John Lambert, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teggart, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mr. P. Krenner, Mr. V. d'Ottengon, Captain Lukmanhoff, Mr. S. Stockmest, Mr. S. Inai, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. E. Ezra, Mr. T. Arthur, Mr. J. T. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ewan Ormiston, P. C. Potts and R. Hancock, Drs. Fitzwilliams and Daimaboy Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gedge, Mr. J. A. Schepard, Mr. E. Pabany, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen-Rodwands, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Setna, Mr. R. A. Dair, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. de V. Soares, Mr. D. K. Khars, Mr. A. M. C. da Silva, Mr. P. M. Guen, Mr. T. Kusumoto, Mr. H. Yamachi, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. T. Hagashi, Mr. L. Cunio, Mr. Lam Ping Yin, Mr. and Mrs. Lam Woo, Messrs. Tung Lee, "Dosing No. 1 Driyan," Mr. Wong Kam Fok, Mr. Wong On Fong, Mr. Lam Kwong Sik, Mr. La Chu Soong, Mr. Wong Wing Fong, Mr. Cheung Wing Cho, Mr. Lui Yau, Messrs. Wong Ping Shun and Wong K'a Ho, and Ah Chook.

THE COTTON TRADE. A PERPLEXED SITUATION.

In view of the marked rise in the prices of raw cotton during the last two or three months the statistical position with regard to the article is attracting the increased attention of all interested. The recent advice relating to the American crop have not been at all favourable, and it is evident some deterioration in the plant has occurred. According to official Government reports the yield this season is expected to be rather less than 11,000,000 bales, as compared with 15,000,000 bales last season. The extent of consumption this year is a puzzle to all concerned. Exports hold very divergent views as to the requirements of spinners throughout the world. This difference of opinion is largely due to the uncertainty as to the wants of users in Europe. Messrs. Neill Brothers, of London, have issued a forecast for consumption of 15,000,000 bales, whilst Mr. T. H. Ellison, of Liverpool, who is an authority of weight, has published a figure of 12,500,000 bales. It may be said that the visible supply at the moment is 3,430,000 bales, against 2,144,000 bales at the same time last year. The deliveries to spinners in Great Britain so far this season amount to 642,623 bales, as compared with 237,593 bales last year. The stock in Liverpool is 681,740 bales, against 471,310 bales. Current month figures are now quoted in Liverpool at about 7d. a pound, and, although the position of the article is strong, there are some people who fear easier rates in the near future.

SPINNERS SCARCER AND WEAVERS DISCONTENTED.
The Lancashire spinning industry is in an irregular condition. Owing to the lack of operatives few mills are able to run all machinery. A proposal is now being made to reduce the cost of production of yarn by stopping some factories and running others at full stretch, and the workpeople to be transferred from one mill to another. Arrangements in this connection are to be made by the Master Spinners' Federation, and it is believed that if an adequate scheme can be formed the trade unions will assist in the matter.—*The Times*.

A memorandum from The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, states:—In the spring of this year Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B., felt compelled, owing to ill-health, to tender his resignation as Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department, an office which he had held since the inception (largely due to himself) of the St. John Ambulance Association in 1877, and it was transmitted to Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Grand Prior, with the deepest regret. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept Sir Herbert Perrott's resignation as from the Eve of St. John Baptist last. His Royal Highness has appointed as Sir Herbert Perrott's successor, Major William O. Prichard, late 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, who was severely wounded in the Battle of the Aisne, and is incapacitated from further active service.

THE NAVY LEAGUE. ITS FUTURE POLICY.

The Trafalgar Day Manifesto of the Navy League in reviewing with satisfaction the present naval situation declares that the strength, fighting capacity, and general efficiency of the British Fleet stand at a higher level than has ever previously been achieved even in the glorious history of the British Navy. Nor merely is this so, but it is equally gratifying that our Naval administration in all its complex and elaborate detail is being conducted with the qualities of vigour, skill and foresight which leave nothing to be desired. The achievements of the Fleet during the past fourteen months have more than vindicated the absolute confidence of the Empire in the capacity of the Navy to discharge its great trust.

In the exceptional circumstances of the time the Navy League cannot do more than indicate in general terms the Naval policy to the promotion of which the energies of the movement will in the future be devoted:—

The League will continue with all the resources at its disposal to advocate that under all circumstances the British Empire must maintain as the basis of Imperial policy the Command of the Sea.

The League will resist all effort to weaken national enthusiasm in order to bring about a premature and ill-considered peace, and will continue to exhort the nation that nothing less than the destruction of the menace of German sea-power can secure in the future the peace of the world.

In the light of the experience gained since the beginning of the present conflict, the League is more than ever convinced that the establishment of a practical scheme designed to safeguard the food supply of the people of the British Isles in time of war must be undertaken by the State at the earliest convenient opportunity.

The League holds that the training of British Boys for a sea career should receive the definite recognition and support of the Government and the Educational Authorities of the Country. Now that the Country is involved in the greatest war the world has known the League maintains that the teaching of naval history and the study of the part which the Navy plays in the unity and prestige of the Empire should be made an especial feature of elementary education in every community under the British Crown.

The Members of the League are proud that their efforts in the past in the cause of Sea Supremacy have not been in vain. It is now more essential than ever before that there should be no relaxation of zeal and watchfulness in securing that the national policy of the United Kingdom shall adequately provide for the problems of the future.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" v. KOWLOON "A."

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. in the above match on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday:—R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, Major H. P. Harris-Edge, J. Glaister, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith, M. M. Mass, G. R. Sayer, J. Thomas, and A. N. Othor.

HONGKONG "B" v. KOWLOON "B."

The following will represent Hongkong "B" in the above match at Kowloon to-morrow, at 2.15 p.m.:—R. P. Thursfield (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, A. L. Gace, S. E. Moore, Major Morgan, H. E. Marial, E. B. Reed, F. Syme-Thomson, H. H. Taylor, and A. Whitmarsh.

H.K. CIVIL SERVICE v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on the Military Ground to-morrow, at 2 p.m.:—R. E. O. Bird (Captain), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, P. T. Lamble, W. Hill, R. G. Southerton, T. Deane, F. A. Biden, R. C. Witchell, C. Sara, E. W. Dawson, and C. J. Tatchi. Umpire, W. Highy. Scorer, W. Fincher.

FOOTBALL. SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were played off on Wednesday:—

SENIOR LEAGUE.
St. Joseph's, 1; St. Paul's, 0.
St. Stephen's, 1; Diocesan, 0.
JUNIOR LEAGUE.
St. Joseph's, 2; St. Paul's, 0.
St. Stephen's, 0; Wantsoi, 0.
Diocesan, 1; Kadoorie, 1.
Yau-mai, 3; Saiyungpun, 0.

KAILAN MINES OUTPUT.

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending November 13th amounted to 67,934 tons, and the sales to 63,343 tons.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, November 24th.

"THAT IS THE WAY THE MONEY GOES." The busiest parts of the city at present are Mong-ha and Sackong. The hills are being cut away and reclamations are in hand on the north side of the Green Island, and the dredger is at work daily digging up the mud. In these directions more than three-quarters of a million are being spent in dredging, laying rails, etc., but that is not all, and complaints are heard of the waste of time and money that goes on. The hill-cutting and the reclamations are under the direction of the P.W.D., while the dredging of the harbour and the removal of the mud to a distance of twelve or fifteen miles out, is in charge of the harbour office and a special staff. Why, one wonders, is the mud taken up not used for filling in the reclamation? By this method much money would be saved.

BILLY SUNDAYISMS.

[The Rev. William A. Sunday, the noted evangelist, has been conducting a series of revival meetings at Omaha, Nebr. Below are a few of the bright sayings in which his sermons abound.]

I want to strike a deathblow at the idea that being a Christian takes a man out of the busy whirl of the world's life and activity and makes him a spineless and effeminate proposition.

Running away from the world in order to be good makes religion a matter of place and observance.

Men will gladly draw their check for \$10,000 to establish a children's hospital and see nothing in the fact that the money came out of \$200,000 made from a system of child labour which crushes more children in one year than the hospital will heal in ten.

Trying not to be bad is about the most difficult and trying job in the world.

God likes to see a man leave the collar and go to the roof garden of life.

Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back.

Manhood and womanhood does not depend on muscle. Apparent size is one thing, real size is another. If you don't believe it, try to stop a hornet with the end of your nose when he is going a mile a minute.

You can keep a cow alive on potato peelings but she won't give any milk, and when a cow stops giving milk her mission in life is at an end. You don't keep cows for company.

Many young people are good in the beginning, but they are like the fellow that was killed by falling off a skyscraper—they stop too quick.

The newspaper to-day is a better college than Abraham Lincoln had—just the newspaper.

There are multitudes of people who select from the Bible what they personally like; they can codify God and eliminate what they don't like.

SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron Ishii Kikujiro, the Foreign Minister, is staying at the residence of Mr. Ozawa Zensuke, Sanjo-dori, Kami-Kyoku, Kyoto. To Press representatives Baron Ishii spoke on the China question as follows:—

"In view of the delivery to Peking of a Note of advice from the Japanese Government soon after my appointment to the Foreign Office, some accused me of taking this action without first making a careful and extensive study of the situation in China. The accusation is unwarranted. When I learned on my way home by a Reuter telegram what was happening, I did not anticipate the presentation of a Note by Japan, but in view of the possibility of this course being taken, I conceived a plan of my own while on board the steamer. I saw Consul Fujii at Singapore, and Consul-General Inai at Hongkong, and ascertained from them the existing state of things in China. Before I landed at Kobe, I had already made up my mind concerning Japan's course of action. If China does not change her present ambiguous attitude, and continues to prevaricate, it will work her great harm. Japan has addressed a Note of advice to China out of the sincerest friendship as a neighbour. Should the Chinese Government set it at naught, therefore, it must be held responsible for any consequence resulting therefrom. The attitude of the Japanese Government will take up in such an event is already fixed and unalterable, but, of course, I cannot give publicity to the programme. Diplomacy may be likened to playing go. According to the steps the other player takes, measure should be taken so as not to be checkmated. Considering who the other party is in this go-playing, there is no knowing what steps our adversary will take. But we have a rough idea of them, and not much anxiety need be felt."

DEVICE FOR AIRSHIP PROTECTION.

F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbour defence now being tested by the United States Navy, and father of the electric torpedo steering gyroscope, announced he had perfected a plan for airship detection at long range by means of microphones, which he believes would rid London of the terror of the "Zep." He said he had already been approached by two governments, now at war, for the rights to his latest invention.

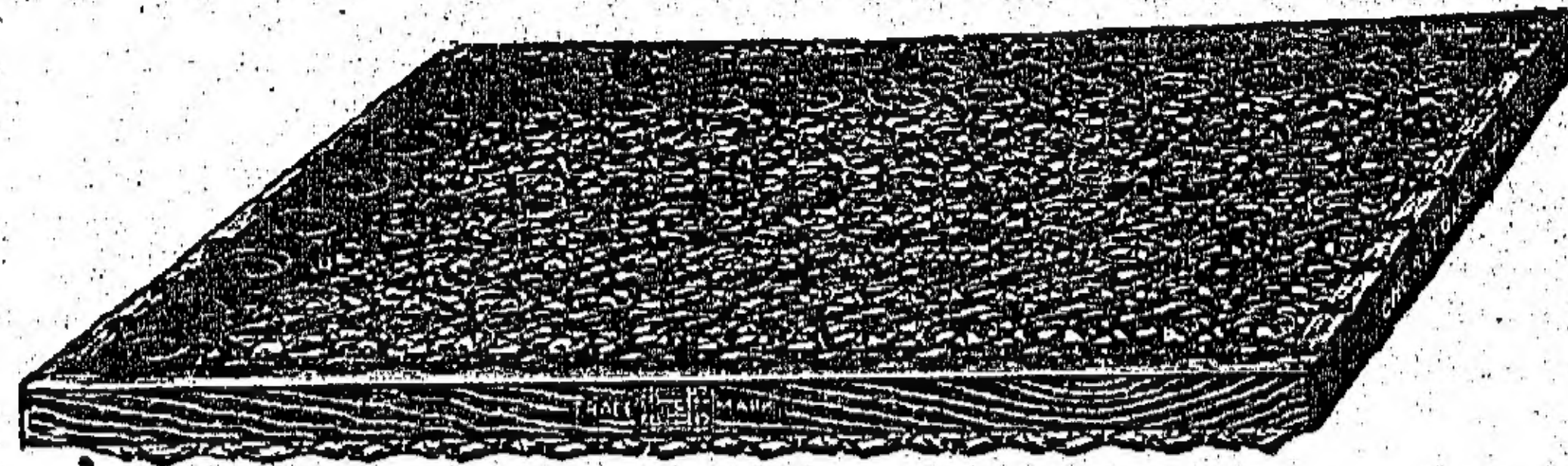
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

CHORLTON'S PATENT TWO SURFACE MATTRESS.

LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.



THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE UPPERMOST, AND EITHER END CAN BE PLACED AT HEAD OF BEDSTEAD.

THE TWO SPRING SURFACES DIFFER IN DEGREE OF ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[39]

CACAO,

Dutch-Made.

CIGARS,

Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM. HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

[176]



NEW CARTRIDGES.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1082]

FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN,

at 50 Cents per Complete Set.

GRACA & CO..

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1043]

DEVICE FOR AIRSHIP PROTECTION.

F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbour defence now being tested by the United States Navy, and father of the electric torpedo steering gyroscope, announced he had perfected a plan for airship detection at long range by means of microphones, which he believes would rid London of the terror of the "Zep." He said he had already been approached by two governments, now at war, for the rights to his latest invention.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1230]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

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Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

5 1/2 PER CENT. LOAN, free of tax, to be issued at 95.
Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.
Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.
The Bonds are issued in Roubles.
Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.
Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1216]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 397, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18109 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

LOST.

AN OLIVINE PENDANT, set in Platinum, with small Diamonds, and Turquoise, Pansy-Shaped, with Fine Platinum Chain. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid on same being returned to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1212]

WANTED.

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN who has lately been engaged as a Clerk, Salesman (Wholesale and Retail) and General Assistant, desires an appointment in a good Firm. No objection to Canton, West River or Coast Ports.
Apply to—
"EXPERIENCED."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1915. [1221]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots.
To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, 1/2, 2/2, 3/2, 4/2, 5/2, 6/2, 7/2, 8/2, 9/2, 10/2, 11/2, 12/2, 13/2, 14/2, 15/2, 16/2, 17/2, 18/2, 19/2, 20/2, 21/2, 22/2, 23/2, 24/2, 25/2, 26/2, 27/2, 28/2, 29/2, 30/2, 31/2, 32/2, 33/2, 34/2, 35/2, 36/2, 37/2, 38/2, 39/2, 40/2, 41/2, 42/2, 43/2, 44/2, 45/2, 46/2, 47/2, 48/2, 49/2, 50/2, 51/2, 52/2, 53/2, 54/2, 55/2, 56/2, 57/2, 58/2, 59/2, 60/2, 61/2, 62/2, 63/2, 64/2, 65/2, 66/2, 67/2, 68/2, 69/2, 70/2, 71/2, 72/2, 73/2, 74/2, 75/2, 76/2, 77/2, 78/2, 79/2, 80/2, 81/2, 82/2, 83/2, 84/2, 85/2, 86/2, 87/2, 88/2, 89/2, 90/2, 91/2, 92/2, 93/2, 94/2, 95/2, 96/2, 97/2, 98/2, 99/2, 100/2, 101/2, 102/2, 103/2, 104/2, 105/2, 106/2, 107/2, 108/2, 109/2, 110/2, 111/2, 112/2, 113/2, 114/2, 115/2, 116/2, 117/2, 118/2, 119/2, 120/2, 121/2, 122/2, 123/2, 124/2, 125/2, 126/2, 127/2, 128/2, 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1488/2, 1489/2, 1490/2, 1491/2, 1492/2, 1493/2, 1494/2, 1495/2, 1496/2, 1497/2, 1498/2, 1499/2, 1500/2, 1501/2, 1502/2, 1503/2, 1504/2, 1505/2, 1506/2, 1507/2, 1

THE WAR.

DARDANELLES ALLEGATIONS.

SEVERE CRITICISMS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE NEAR EAST.

DASH OF THE ITALIANS.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN CHINA.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH MARINES' TERRIBLE MARCH.

FROM BELGRADE TO MONASTIR.

PARIS, November 24th.

One hundred and five French marines have reached Monastir after a terrible march from Belgrade. Their equipment had to be partially abandoned, but none fell out, despite the awful conditions.

They marched via Nish, Kralievo, Prizrend and Dibra, and sometimes they found it easier to slide down the mud-logged mountain-sides than to attempt to walk.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MAY BE PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH.

ROTTERDAM, November 24th.

Berlin continues to show uneasiness concerning Roumania's attitude, fearing that Roumania will allow the passage of Russian troops towards Bulgaria. The public are being prepared for this development.

Semi-official statements are being issued in Berlin to the effect that 300,000 Russians are concentrated on the Roumano-Bulgarian frontier.

LATER.

Further news has been issued in Berlin to the effect that the Russian armies which Germany believes are intended for use against Bulgaria have assembled; 200,000 at Odessa, and 80,000 and 70,000 at Ismail and Reni, which have been transformed into a great military centre.

SERBIAN HONOURS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, November 24th.

The absence of news of Rear-Admiral Troubridge and other British officers in Serbia since the Austro-German attack on Belgrade lends interest to the announcement made this evening that His Majesty the King has granted the undermentioned permission to wear honours conferred on them by the King of Serbia:—Rear Admiral Troubridge, Captain Elliot of the Marines, Lieut.-Colonel Kerr and three others.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES TO SCUTARI.

PARIS, November 25th.

An official telegram from Prizrend states that the Serbian Government has moved to Scutari.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISK FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

A communiqué states:—There has been brisk fighting on the Riga front, west of Lake Kangher, where the Germans were forced back. There have been minor actions near Illuski, Lake Sxenton and on the Sty.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH POSITION CAPTURED.

AFTER A NIGHT MARCH.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Press Bureau announces that after a night march from Zeur, which was occupied on the 19th inst., General Townshend's division attacked the Turkish position at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, on the 22nd, and captured it after severe fighting all day, taking 800 prisoners and large quantities of arms and equipment.

Our loss was 2,000 killed and wounded. General Townshend's force and the General Headquarters bivouacked on the captured position. There were heavy counter-attacks on Tuesday night, all of which were repulsed, but want of water on the 24th necessitated a retirement to a river three to four miles below the captured position.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 24th.

A German communiqué states that Mitrovitz and Pristina have been captured by the Austrians and Germans respectively.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

MANY CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

ROME, November 25th.

A communiqué states:—Violent Austrians counter-attacks at Coldiana, Zagora and Osclavia were all repulsed. At one point the Austrians left 300 dead. The Italians achieved a brilliant success in the Monte and Sanmichele regions, where they captured extensive trenches and one summit. At a Church at San Martino the defenders were surrounded, and the Italians captured 514 prisoners and large quantities of supplies, munitions and war material.

Italian aeroplanes bombed Aisovizza, Aidussina and other points, and returned safely.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FRENCH GAINING THE ADVANTAGE.

PARIS, November 25th.

A communiqué states:—There have been strong artillery actions in Artois, Arras station being bombarded, also at Loos. There has been an artillery duel at Soissons, in Champagne and in the Vosges. The French have obtained the advantage everywhere.

COMMAND OF WESTERN FORCES.

LONDON, November 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith informed Sir George Robertson that he did not consider it advisable to place the whole of the British and French forces on the Western front under one supreme commander.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREEK SITUATION.

ALLIED MINISTERS PRESENT A NOTE.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The four *entente* Ministers made a collective *démarche* to M. Skouloudis, and handed him a Note demanding Greece to define her attitude. This was immediately followed by a meeting of the Greek Cabinet.

NOT A SEVERE NOTE.

LATER.

The Ministers state that the *entente* Note was much less severe than was generally believed. They affirmed also that the situation was clearing, as the *entente* demands were now defined. The *entente* Powers demand assurances regarding the security of the Allied forces, which Greece has never refused.

The public are informed that the situation is developing normally, and that the *entente* *démarche* was friendly.

PUBLIC INFERENCES.

LONDON, November 25th.

Brief official announcements concerning the action or inaction of the Powers in reference to Greece give no explanations of the position, and the public have drawn their own inferences, which are generally to the effect that the clear determination on the part of the Allies to secure themselves against surprise, coupled with strong hints of eventual contingencies, has been effectual.

PARTIAL DEMOBILISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

ATHENS, November 24th.

The partial demobilisation of the Greek army is being talked about in Government circles.

GREECE'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

ATHENS, November 24th.

Greece's financial position is becoming difficult. There were three successive meetings of the Cabinet yesterday.

THE ENTENTE DEMANDS.

ATHENS, November 24th.

The King, at the luncheon which he gave in honour of Mr. Denys Cochin, the French Minister, discussed the *entente* Note and assured the French envoy that it would be favourably received and acknowledged. The friendliness of its tone would secure the confirmation of Greece's assurances in regard to the position of the Allied troops.

The Government reserves certain details for further examination. The declaration that the parts of Greece occupied by the Allies will be restituted in due course and reasonable damages paid, has favourably impressed the Government, which has friendly dispositions towards the Allies.

The document makes no time limit, but asks for a most speedy reply.

It is believed in Athens that the Government will completely accept the demands of the Allies.

GREEK REPLY TO NOTE.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The Government has replied to the *entente* Note. It is understood that it accepts the demand regarding no disarmament of the Allied forces, and their liberty of action in Greek territory with a view to their security, and railway and telegraph facilities.

SITUATION DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The situation is developing so favourably that the Greek steamers held up at Malta have been released, and difficulties are no longer placed in the way of the transmission of Greek commercial cables.

LABOUR AND FINANCE.

LONDON, November 25th.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Runciman and Mr. McKenna will address the Trade Union Executives and officials in London on December 1st, when the latter will consider the financial position of the nation as affecting organised labour.

AUSTRALIA'S HARVEST.

MELBOURNE, November 25th.

The Railway Department estimates that the Victorian harvest will be 52,500,000 bushels.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT'S CRITICISMS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the war correspondent who was with the forces in the Dardanelles, in a letter to the *Times* on Mr. Churchill's Dardanelles speech, says that we embarked on the enterprise in ignorance of the enemy's defences, believing that the *Queen Elizabeth's* guns would destroy the forts in the Narrows. He declares that the net result of the operations against the outer forts was to prove that the damage inflicted by ship's shells was relatively unimportant unless a direct hit was scored on a gun. The interval between the fall of the outer works on February 25th and the battle of March 18th was occupied in mine-sweeping with little success. Before the Fleet attempted to force the Straits the passage had to be cleared through a triple minefield below the Narrows; otherwise, there would have been a risk of an unprecedented naval disaster. This was obviously the right moment to withdraw. Lord Fisher then became sceptical of the whole enterprise. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett declares that Churchill's references to Lord Fisher are irreconcilable with the action of March 18th, which was not to attempt to force the Narrows, but merely to attempt to clear the minefield.

The *Times* says that whereas the disasters which occurred show that it would have been impossible to force the Straits that day, the Turkish official account of the attack says the damage done to the forts was practically nil. Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill wished to resume the naval attack. Apparently, Lord Fisher and the Naval and Military authorities on the spot saved the Fleet from an unparalleled disaster.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett adds that throughout March 18th the *Queen Elizabeth* was a long way up the Straits amongst drifting mines, one of which actually knocked out the *Isabelle* of the same division and on the same alignment.

LORD DERBY AND THE DARDANELLES.

A FIERCE DENOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, November 25th.

Lord Derby, speaking at the Stock Exchange, fiercely denounced, amid continuous cheers, Lord St. Davids and Lord Ribblesdale for their speeches in the House of Lords, and gave the lie direct, from his personal knowledge, of the allegations against the Headquarters Staff. Referring to Lord Ribblesdale's statement about General Monro's report of the Dardanelles, Lord Derby said that the man who gave information to the enemy went by an ugly name, and he affirmed that though he himself was at the War Office he had heard nothing of what Lord Ribblesdale spoke of as common knowledge. He demanded to know who was the second traitor giving this information. Lord Derby concluded by remarking that he was starting an appeal for the support of his scheme, especially in the next three weeks, not only for the sake of mere numbers but on account of their moral effect upon the Allies and their enemies. They were endeavouring to do under voluntarism what Germany had done under conscription in forty years.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

LONDON, November 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith affirmed that the Government would not hesitate to adopt the means they thought proper and effective to impress upon every class of the community the need for rigorous economy.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

50,000 MORE MEN.

MELBOURNE, November 24th.

The Commonwealth has decided to raise an additional 50,000 men, bringing the Australian contribution by June up to 300,000 men.

The Hon. Thomas Hughes states that the new contingent will be raised voluntarily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SCHEMES IN CHINA.

ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE REBELLION IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 24th.

The *Times*' Peking correspondent states that the sinister character of the efforts of Germans in China to cause a rebellion in India is attested by the discovery of a practice that has been in vogue for some time of forwarding to India, from Shanghai, proclamations calling on Moslems to make a Holy War against Britain.

The Proclamations have been written in Arabic and signed by the Sultan of Turkey, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and Enver Pasha, and have been conveyed to India in false-bottomed trunks.

GERMAN AGENTS IN AMERICA.

AN IMPORTANT NEW YORK TRIAL COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, November 25th.

A most important trial in connection with the activities of German agents has begun, five officials and employees of the Hamburg Amerika Linie being accused of attempting to supply German warships from United States ports.

The Prosecutor, in addressing the jury, charged Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attaché, with directing the chartering and loading of vessels to supply German warships, and directing an expenditure of \$750,000 therefore. He said that he would show that the conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. \$300,000 was the amount spent in San Francisco in the supplying and chartering of the three ships which met the cruiser *Leipzig* and perhaps the *Dresden*. Altogether, sixteen or seventeen ships were used to carry supplies to these warships. The Prosecutor said the defendants rode rough-shod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if they were mere "scraps of paper."

LATER.

At the resumption of the trial of the Hamburg Amerika officials, Captain Falkenberg stated that he conveyed 2,000 tons of coal, and a large amount of provisions on a steamer flying the American flag to German warships soon after the outbreak of war.

Counsel for the defence acknowledged that Herr Hapag had spent a million dollars in chartering, supplying and coaling vessels for the relief of German cruisers.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

SUBSTANTIALLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, November 18th (?)

[Received Nov. 25th 9.35 p.m.]

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall, who asked regarding unfavourable reports respecting India whether there was any information, as to these being of enemy origin, Mr. Austin Chamberlain said: I do not know to what reports the hon. member refers, therefore I am unable to offer an opinion as to their origin. As regards the general condition in India, the information I have is that it is substantially satisfactory. Such difficulties as have arisen had their origin in movements outside India or in an effort by a small group of extremists who do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of the people, and many of whom are fugitives from justice. In northern India, where concerted attempts have been made by members of an anti-British Association, with headquarters in the United States, to disturb the peace, tamper with the troops and upset the Government, the active loyalty of the people has been shown by the resistance which they have voluntarily offered, and by the aid which they gave the Civil Power. My information is that the Raj have the situation well in hand.

GERMAN FABRICATIONS.

LONDON, November 19th (?)

[Received Nov. 25th 9.12 p.m.]

Another story circulated by the German Press for the benefit of neutral countries is that of the deposition of a Nizam by his people. The India Office to-day publishes a categorical denial of the statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXHAUSTING GERMANY.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRIES CEASE.

LONDON, November 25th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the cotton spinning and weaving industries of Germany are practically no more, and no materials can be obtained except for army purposes.

ATTACKS ON SIR JOHN FRENCH.

DENOUNCED IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Marlborough denounced the fierce attacks on Field Marshal Sir John French who, he said, was endeared both to his own and the French officers. He was a fighting man with the heart and energy of a schoolboy.

Lord Selborne endorsed this tribute in the fullest possible manner.

JAPANESE COTTON TRADE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Sir John Rees regarding the increase in exports of raw cotton from India to Japan, and of the imports of cotton and piece goods to India from Japan, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had no information that the Japanese Government gives bounties in respect to these exports. If Sir John Rees had proof he would be glad to have it.

ALLIES' OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Lloyd George was engaged at the Ministry of Munitions all day, having a conference with representatives of the French, Russian and Italian Governments.

It is understood that the co-ordination of the munition output of the Allies was again discussed.

BELGIUM'S REIGN OF TERROR.

PARIS, November 25th.

Mlle. Renkin, sister of the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has been arrested at Brussels. She has devoted herself, since the beginning of the war, to assisting the wives and children of Belgian soldiers.

AGRICULTURE AND RECRUITING.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Lords, when discussing agricultural recruiting, Lord Lansdowne said that agriculture was a basic industry the collapse of which it was impossible to contemplate. The Government realised the urgency of the matter, and had endeavoured to prevent exhaustive depletion.

DUTCH COLONIES.

MINISTER'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

THE HAGUE, November 25th.

The Colonial Minister, Dr. Th. B. Pleyte was taken ill during the debate on the Colonial estimates, and the President adjourned the debate indefinitely.

LATER.

The Colonial Secretary had just denounced a vote of confidence on his religious policy in the East Indies, and was defending that policy when he fainted. He was afterwards taken home in a motor-car.

MR. CHURCHILL IN THE TRENCHES.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Winston Churchill is attached to the Grenadier Guards and is now doing his first spell in the trenches.

I.S.C. SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir John Rees, who asked whether more Indian Civil Service scholarships would be awarded in circumstances similar to those of the scholar Hardaval, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he was not prepared to suggest that all scholarships should be suspended because one scholar had turned out ill.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons the Indian Civil Service Bill was not amended in Committee, and afterwards passed the third reading.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 25th.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Francis Ellis C.M.G., a former Governor of North Borneo, and Governor-Agent of the Western Province of Ceylon; and of the Hon. Sir Schomberg Mc. Donnell, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Secretary to H. M. Office of Works.

[NAVAL SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 64.50.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY
THE WAR.

THUMBNAILED SKETCH OF LONDON.

What scenes at all the points where the cars stop for a few seconds to "take up" or to "set down"! What frantic struggles at Tottenham Court-road, at Oxford-circus, opposite the "Piccadilly," at the corner of Arlington-street, and at Hyde Park-corner! Would-be passengers fight for places in the vehicles; and it is a fact that the most obstreperous of the strikers are young women and girls! Against them the poor male has not an off-chance.

These fair Amazons have been often seen to push unhappy men off the foot-board and put him in what they evidently deem his right position—the gutter! As for politeness, it is a minus quantity. One can imagine that the patriotic invaders are imbued with the patriotic feeling that all the opposite sex, cotemporaries included, ought to be in khaki, pounding or sniping the Huns in Pleadly and Flanders. That is a righteous sentiment up to a point, but there is a limit to it.

UNDER THE COLONNADE.

Part of Piccadilly being still "up," cars going westward now stop almost opposite Dover-street, known in "high society" as Petticoat-lane; and thus it happens that the destitute (so to call them) find a refuge under the colonnade of the stately "Ritz," until the moment arrives for the attempted boarding of "No. 19," or, as the famous medico ("Gladstone's doctor") phrased it, "its equivalent."

CHANGE IN HABITS.

The observant Londoner cannot fail to have noticed the amazing changes in our habits and customs since the August of last year. In these fourteen—going on fifteen—months the social fabric has been boldered. Nothing is as it was. Life is altogether new.

Jack's as good as his master, and Jill is queen of the land; or very nearly so; and it was written that this would be so in the classic pages of "Maga" fifty twenty years ago. (Let no one say after this that Flanours do not verify their quotations, or are afraid, on occasion, to cite them.)

MIXED ORILLS.

Take your place, if you can find one, in any of the newer restaurants, the reputable ones, of which there are, happily, so many, and you may find yourself next to Miranda and Marguerite of "the chorus," or the ballet, and faced by a fashionable modiste and her attendant nymph, or by a "titled lady" and her husband or son. "Swells" from clubland are not lacking at these resorts, where they find appetising fare at 50 per cent. less than at the more modish places.

Comely damsel minister to the "clients" wants, and are respectful without being servile. Such a change from the German and Austrian—yes, very many of the latter—served between the wind and your nobility, and superciliously watched your exit if you had failed to give them the lavish "tip" which they had been counting upon.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND FRATERNITY." Perhaps the greatest change of all observable since last autumn is to be found in the attitude towards each other of the "classes" and "masses." As the motor-bus in which you may happen to be a penny or three-halfpenny rider from Sloane-street to Piccadilly-circus passes one, or the Junior Constitutional, or the Naval and Military—a gallant officer, a captain or a colonel, "boards" the vehicle and "planks down" his penny as if to the manner born.

Could you, in the early summer of '14, have imagined Staff officers and others of the military elite composedly seating themselves in a "common bus" side by side with the "vulgar herd," as they used to be called?

AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

STATE SOCIALISM LIKELY TO
CONTINUE.

Speaking at the London School of Economics on the social situation at the close of the war, Mr. J. A. Hobson said that we must expect a period of considerable domestic trouble if economic events were allowed to take their unhindered course.

Soldiers dumped down again into civil life would not bring back habits of contentment, discipline, and deference to those in authority. It had never been easy for civil society to reabsorb and assimilate discharged soldiers. Our problem would be particularly difficult, for those men would have been nourished not on the mere name of voluntary service, but would have imbibed habits of independent judgment, individual criticism, and even of enhanced personal dignity from that consciousness of the part they had played in saving the country. He saw in such men centres of discontent, even of political revolution, if economic circumstances and strong class government barred their path.

One inevitable legacy of the war would be a permanent enlargement of the economic functions of the State. Though some of the encroachments of the Government upon private enterprise, and some of the public control over capital and labour exercised during the war would doubtless be revoked, it was pretty certain that what was understood by State Socialism would be found to have made definite and lasting advances in several directions. It could hardly be supposed that the public regulation imposed upon our railroad and our financial machinery would be simply swept away, leaving these highly-organised public services to the unchecked control of private owners, or that the other great regulated trade would simply swing back into their former conditions.

FRENCH ASSAULT AT
TAHURE.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S OBJECT.

The famous African battalion known as "the Naughty Boys," which is composed of ex-prisoners, led the assault at Tahure. As usual, when a desperate enterprise was about, the men sprang forward a few seconds after the artillery fire ceased. They found that the barbed entanglements had been broken down, but they met a cruel rifle and machine-gun fire. Despite losses, however, the line never faltered when once it was at grips with the foe. The Africans speedily finished off an entire German battalion. Thousands of the enemy were buried in the ruins of a village and in the trenches. The French artillery did not leave a square yard untouched.

Von Heeringen immediately realised the seriousness of the disaster, and initiated a series of furious onslaughts, which were carried out with massed formations. These broke before a withering French artillery and machine-gun fire, as did furious counter-attacks at Navarin Farm. A desperate struggle for the German second line proved that the Germans cannot be driven out of France at a single stroke. Nevertheless, although slow, the business of extracting the Germans from their bombproof shelters, sometimes 30 feet deep, proceeds steadily. The very perfection of trenches often turns to the disadvantage of the defenders, as many have been caught like rats in a trap. In the recent attacks the dash of the French infantry was so impetuous that the Germans had no time to get away from their dug-outs.

The public are now realising that General Joffre does not intend to make a general assault, and, instead, he is attacking selected points, thus disorganising the enemy's line, with the view of finally piercing it. General Joffre has brought up many batteries of heavy artillery, and has accumulated many millions of shells, while all his transports are spending in order to ensure a sufficient supply of ammunition. Finally the French armies destined to attack have been cured of trench stalemate by leave and steady drilling.

GERMANS' ABJECT TERROR.

The majority of the prisoners taken by our troops state that abject terror made many Germans weep for relief when they were captured. Some were found chained to broken machine-guns, others to the walls of a vast labyrinth of underground cement communication trenches honeycombed with galleries. The Germans massed their artillery in the redoubts and the French pushed their infantry attacks on both sides of the German position until they commanded the village and hill on three sides. The French artillery was able to prepare the way for the final hill assaults. There is now only some wooded country between the French and the coveted German supply railway.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports: "The capture of the Butte de Tahure is most important. The French took the village with comparative ease, and before daylight they crossed the Dornieuse."

The men clambered up the sharp chalk slope, despite a brisk fire from machine-guns and rifles and in the face of concealed wire entanglements. Finally they established themselves on the summit 300 ft. high. The Butte de Tahure commands the valleys and lower hills for some distance on either side. Whether or not the French Artillery commands the Bazan-court-Challenger railway is not clear, as there is a wooded hillside between; but it is certain that the railway is threatened. The next German line to the northward means a retreat of 10 miles.

BARONET "JOHN BULL."

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR OSWALD
MOSLEY.

The death, suddenly, was announced last month at the age of 87, of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Abingworth, Thakeham.

Sir Oswald was the modern personification of the old-fashioned John Bull country squire, who till recently figured in the really Christmasy Christmas annuals in their sporting pink. He not only looked but dressed and acted the part, being at the same time one of the kindest of landlords. He engaged in expensive litigation to prove his family's right to an aisle at the parish church at Rolleston, Burton-on-Trent, where the family seat is situated. It was contended that his family had been entitled to the exclusive use of 72 seats since 1615. The matter was compromised by the issue of a faculty allowing him 38 of the seats. In this and other disputes his chief antagonists were Canon Tyrwhitt, who, with the aid of the Board of Education, won over the question of the village school, but was worsted over the water-supply to the rectory, having to sink a well to get his water.

Sir Oswald wore a low-crowned beaver hat, because his father, the third baronet, and his father before him wore one. Like them, also, he went on the "grand tour" after leaving Eton, and when in 1890 he came into the family estates and a fortune of half a million he brought to their administration a sound and practical knowledge of every side of the business. In 1910 his action in supplying the village folk at Rolleston with loaves baked from stone-ground wholemeal attracted wide attention. He said he himself always had his bread baked in the good old way, and wished the villagers to benefit from having the most nutritious form of bread. Only last May he bought a new house and son and heir, Captain Oswald Mosley, for an account of the latter's stewardship at Rolleston Hall, but the matter was settled out of court.

WORK FOR THE TROOPS.
SCHEME OF GENERAL CONTROL.

A central organization, the formation of which was foreshadowed by the Army Council recently, has now been completed to co-ordinate and regulate all voluntary work for the supply of comforts and luxuries for the troops. This step will be cordially welcomed, in view of the coming winter, by the various wartime associations and their thousands of workers who are unsparring of time and energy and only desire that their efforts shall not be misapplied or wasted in consequence of overlapping.

A diagram accompanying a circular letter which has been issued by Colonel Sir Edward Ward, who has been appointed Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, shows at a glance how country and city associations, with depôts, will be affiliated to local branches, which in turn will be linked up with the depôt in county, town, or city, as the case may be. These larger depôts, again, will be connected, through the medium of the central organization at Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W., with the Army Ordnance Depôts, hospitals, and other destinations ordered by the Director-General of Voluntary Organizations.

Lords Lieutenant, Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts and other officials to whom the circular-letter has been sent, are requested to take the necessary steps to assemble the individual workers and organizations in their areas into groups of sufficient size to admit of official "recognition," and, where necessary, further to group these bodies into larger formations suitable to local conditions. Official "recognition" will be granted by the War Office to all organizations embraced by the scheme, and will carry the right to publish the words "Approved by the War Office." Such recognition will also entitle an association to free conveyance of its completed articles from its local sub-depôt to the county or city depôt of its area, and thence to its destination.

Apart from the encouragement and actual increase of output which may be expected to result from this latest step towards mobilising the national resources to the best advantage, the tide of wasted energy which has been so noticeable in the past should be stemmed. Instances have been painfully familiar of articles—useful in themselves, but unnecessary at the moment—made by eager hands which would have been better employed in obeying the instructions of an organizing head rather than the unguided dictates of a willing heart.

The War Office has granted recognition to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild as a separate organization and her Majesty has further graciously approved of the surgical branch of the guild (Central Depôt, St. Marylebone War Hospital Supply Depôt, 3, Cavendish Square, London, W.), acting as the depôt for supplying patterns for surgical supplies.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Central Council of War Hospital Supply Depôts and Work Guilds are the only authorized bodies for providing standardized patterns for hospital services.

Whereas it is not intended in any way to interfere with the work of the existing organizations above mentioned, it is hoped through the Central Office to supplement and extend the great work already accomplished by these three societies in connection with hospital services. They have volunteered to co-operate with the Central Organization in order to secure the best results with a minimum of expenditure both in money and labour which is so essential in existing circumstances.

Further it should be noted that the War Office has no desire to interfere with the patriotic efforts of those who have at the request of commanding officers done so much to provide comforts for individual troops with which they are personally connected, and it is the wish of the Army Council that this particular branch of voluntary effort should not be disturbed. They hope, however, that the efforts of the workers after they have completed the requirements of the particular corps will be devoted to co-operation with their county branches under the central organization.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED ON
SIBERIAN TRAIN.GERMAN SPIES OR ESCAPED
OFFICERS?

HARBIN, November 18.

A wire from Tientsin states that on the night of the 15th while a southward bound mail train was crossing Nonni Bridge the chief conductor noticed a passenger in Chinese attire looking out of the window in the corridor of a coach. He questioned the man owing to his suspicious attitude. The latter refused to answer either in Chinese or Russian. Thereupon the conductor removed the man's headgear, revealing the fact that he had light coloured hair, though his face was darkened. German names were called and the train was searched with the result that a further three passengers in Chinese dress were discovered, all having fair hair. They refused to speak and remained absolutely mute. All four were arrested and detained at Tientsin. Two possessed tickets taken at Manchouli and two at Hailar. An investigation is proceeding. It is surmised that they are German spies or escaped German officers.

AN ESPIONAGE CASE.

The Public Prosecutor recently returned from Tientsin where two Germans who, hitherto, have been residing in the Chinese city, on entering the railway settlement were arrested. Two Russians there are now being tried for espionage. Owing to the numerous escapes of German officers and prisoners of war and also the activity of German agents in north Manchuria countless rumours are spreading. The Russian authorities, however, are untiring in taking energetic steps to prevent outrages and to safeguard the Trans-Siberian Railway.—*Reuter*.

THE THREATENED PORT OF
RIGA.

WHY IT IS OF SUCH IMPORTANCE.

Riga is one of the places which the Germans are determined to secure for themselves, and the Russians have already shown that they mean to defend the place if they can.

Riga forms an important strategic point. A Dutchman residing in the city has sent the following interesting notes on the port to a Rotterdam contemporary: "Riga is one of Russia's largest ports. It is the most important port of Europe for the export of timber, and also has a vast export trade of flax, grain and other articles. It is not open throughout the year, as is Libau, but is, however, only closed for a comparatively short period, much shorter than Perna and Kronstadt, not to speak of Archangel."

At the outbreak of war large quantities of goods of all kinds, were waiting for export on the quays of Riga; but export was then out of the question. It may be taken for granted that for some time past these goods have been finding their way into the interior, but it would seem impossible to get all into safety, especially as there is a lack of labour. Practically all the timber, to the value of 10 to 15 millions of roubles, has been left at Riga so far. Probably, if it should prove impossible to hold the city, the whole quantity will be set on fire to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, reading at Riga states that the Russians have placed barrels of petroleum amongst the piles of timber.

Riga, however, possesses a flourishing industry, which will stand the Germans in good stead if they capture the city. The famous Provodnik rubber works, which are well known in this country also, are only one instance out of many.

At Riga, the seat of the Governor of Lithuania, more than one third of the population are German, another third are Letts, whilst the remaining third is composed of Russians, Lithuanians and Poles. It has a municipal theatre, where performances are given exclusively in German, both plays and operas. This theatre, which included even Richard Wagner amongst its orchestra directors, has reached a high degree of excellence. Even at the sittings of the Municipal Council German was, before the war, the official language. Riga has six German papers as against four or five Lettish and two Russian papers.

The Lettish population includes chiefly labourers. These people, who are Socialists almost without an exception, have reached a far higher degree of education than the Russian labourers. They are fond of reading and study and thus give many self-made men to the world. Although they dislike the Russian, they are far from cordially inclined towards the German element. Their ideal is a Lettish republic.

The Russian part of the population is largely composed of officials and labourers. They also have their municipal theatre. It is a remarkable fact that no Baltic German or Lett would take it into his head to visit this theatre, and that no Russian would think of attending the other.

Riga numbers some 400,000 inhabitants, who for the greater part have left the city. Self evidently it was almost exclusively the German element which remained, and these no doubt would cordially welcome the invaders and assist them in every way. Thus Riga is of the utmost value as a point of support for a possible winter campaign, the more so as it has spacious modern barracks and hospitals.

75'S WORK LIKE MACHINE-GUNS.

A correspondent at British Headquarters describes the German failure on 8th October, and a considerable portion of the German casualties as due to the 75's, which worked like machine-guns. The British accounted for a huge number.

An account supplied by the Commander of the battalion at the chalk-pit North of Hill 70 is probably typical of the whole engagement. The attack was preceded by over five hours' bombardment. Then the Germans came over the crest of the ridge 120 yards distant, shoulder to shoulder in four waves, affording a magnificent target. The Battalion opened fire and the attack was checked. The Artillery reopened on the Germans, lying down or crawling back to their line, and also gradually asserted its superiority over the German Artillery, which ceased fire.

THE WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE

Soon after reaching the age of forty almost every woman has reason to grow anxious about her health.

This time of trial, with its attacks of faintness and palpitation, fits of terrible depression, violent headaches and back pains, needless fears and emotions, is rightly dreaded by the weaker sex, but, with proper care, no serious ill-effects will arise. At this turning point of life Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a helping hand to many thousands of distressed women who were fighting a hopeless battle against feeble health and waning strength.

The best help for any woman who has reached the "fateful forties" is the health-help given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have a valuable strengthening effect, arising from the fact that they reinforce the blood supply, enriching and purifying it. In doing so they help to nourish the starved overtaxed nerves and give new strength to the vital organs. By this natural process all pains and weaknesses are completely dispelled and a better, happier condition of health and spirits arises.

Lose no time: start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day and begin to get well. Most druggists sell them; or direct from Dr. Williams' Co., 90, South Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 1 bottle for \$1.00, 6 bottles \$5.00 post free.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIMANOEK...	—	in port	27th Nov.	JAVA
* TJILIWONG...	BATAVIA	28th Nov.	4th Dec.	SHANGHAI
* TJITAROEM...	JAVAKAMASSAR	29th Nov.	6th Dec.	JAPAN
* TJIPANAS...	MANILA & JAVA	3rd Dec.	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yerk Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915.

Telephone No. 1574.

[8]

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
ARAKAN...	JAVA	7th Jan.	9th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI...	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN...	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Yerk Building,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1915.

MANAGING AGENTS.

[1154]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 86' by 34' 6"

Pump Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 512. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK"

[30]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOODOR ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET
MANILA—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED,

FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and

Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

[585]



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

THERAPION NO. 15

THERAPION NO. 16

THERAPION NO. 17

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—
Tiwinong
C. Lopez y Lopez
Tiwaroen
City of Bombay

Nagoya
Ville de la Ciotat
St. Albans

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 31st Oct., via Siberia)...	Liangchow ...	26th Nov.
EUROPE (London 26th Oct., via Siberia)...	St. Albans ...	27th Nov.
EUROPE (via NEGAPATA) ...	Shanghai ...	28th Nov.
EUROPE (via NEGAPATA) ...	Mishima Maru ...	29th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Holbow and Haiphong ...	<i>Daigai Maru</i> ...	Friday, 26th, 7.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard ...	<i>Chongwa</i> ...	Friday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	<i>Hsinan</i> ...	Friday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Sandakan ...	<i>Mawson</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta ...	<i>Susan</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands ...	<i>Yuanwang</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Satavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Port ...	<i>Yinaneok</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Moreby (via Batavia) ...	...	...
MAISON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ...	<i>Ville de la Ciotat</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 3.15 P.M.
ADAM, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, ...	...	...
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE ...	<i>Kirin Maru</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay ...	<i>Kiowang</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	<i>Chenan</i> ...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	...	...
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	...	...
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan ...	<i>Daigai Maru</i> ...	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, ...	<i>Aldenharn</i> ...	Sunday, 28th, 9.15 A.M.
via Port Darwin, New Guinea via ...	...	...
Thursday Island ...	<i>Mishima Maru</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	<i>Aki Maru</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 9.15 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via ...	...	...
MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, ...	...	...
and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ...	...	...
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via ...	<i>Tenyo Maru</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 10.15 A.M.
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED ...	...	...
STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA ...	...	...
via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED ...	...	...
KINGDOM via CANADA ...	...	...
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	...	...
Shanghai, North China, Japan via ...	<i>Chicago Maru</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 12.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via ...	...	...
via N.O. Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, ...	<i>Hsinan</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
via United Kingdom via Canada ...	<i>Chinshu</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	<i>Liangchow</i> ...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands ...	...	...
Shanghai and North China ...	...	...
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki ...	<i>Empress of Japan</i> ...	Wednesday, 1st, 10.15 A.M.
Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United ...	...	...
Kingdom via CANADA ...	...	...
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	...	...
Shanghai, North China, Japan via ...	<i>Lokan</i> ...	Thursday, 2nd, 7.00 A.M.
Holbow and Haiphong ...	<i>Katori Maru</i> ...	Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Port S. Id., Marseilles and London ...	<i>Haitan</i> ...	Friday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	...	...
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADAM, ...	<i>Nardina</i> ...	Friday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
ADEN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, ...	...	...
EGYPT and EUROPE ...	...	...
The Parcel Mail will be close on ...	<i>Tean</i> ...	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
2nd Dec., at 5 P.M. ...	<i>Taiwan</i> ...	Saturday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.
Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand, ...	...	...
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan ...	...	...
via Thursday Island ...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

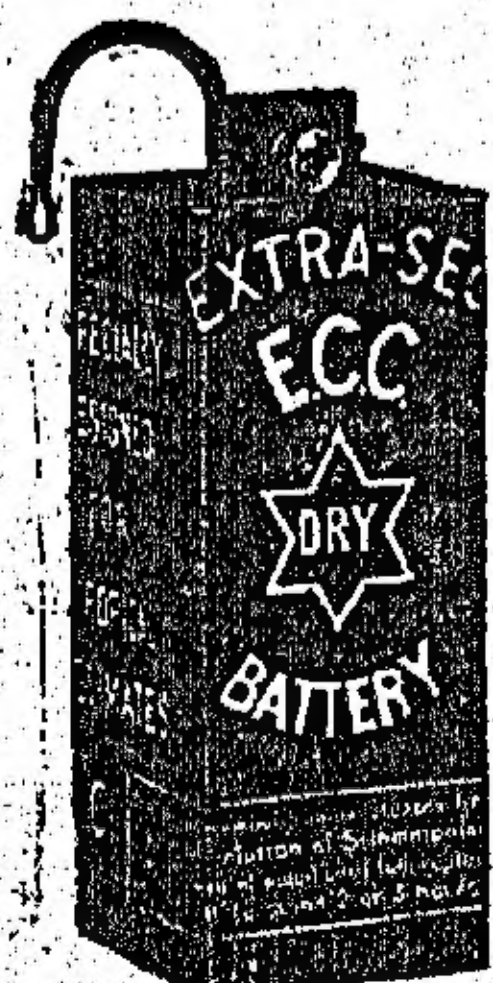
FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Shatankok, Shatin and Shinghui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Measow ...	7.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Saumei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton ...	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki ...	7.00 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	9.30 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.15 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes
 a week on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.



Sole Agents in Hongkong for the CROWN

BATTERY, made expressly for AUTOMOBILES,

MOTOR BOATS, CYCLES, TELEPHONES,

MEDICAL APPARATUS AND BELLS.

This DRY CELL is made expressly for the climate and has
 received the Highest Awards for Economy, Long Life and Efficiency
 Fresh stocks always on hand.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 26th.	
On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/104
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/104	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/104
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/104	Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 1/114
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 1/114	On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 264	Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 276
On GERMANY—	On demand ... nom.
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 444
Credit, at 60 days' sight ... nom.	On HONGKONG—
Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.	Bank, on demand ... 143
On CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 143	On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight ... 74	Private, 30 days' sight ... nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	On demand ... 89
On MANILA—	On demand—Poco ... 88 nom.
On SINGAPORE—	On demand ... 81
On BATAVIA—	On demand ... 109
On HAIPHONG—	On demand ... 67 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	On demand ... 81
On BANGKOK—	On demand ... 81
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$10.60 a.	WORD LEAS, 100 fms. per tael ... \$67.80
BAR SILVER, per c. ... 264.	

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS
 of the
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
 Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... 85

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	all	\$82 1/2, sellers	8 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10 1/2	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.80	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$9.80	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 90	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15 1/2	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	T. 34	6 1/2 p.c.
Loan Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 78	
Booyah Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 47 1/2	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	80,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 172 1/2	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9.80	
(in Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$30, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
Hongkong Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$75, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	all	\$35, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 10	all	T. 28 1/2, sales	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 8, buyers	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 10, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$44 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Heang Hong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$107, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$190	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	all	\$34	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1	all	\$5.40, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$42 1/2	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$25	\$155	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$250	\$50	\$420, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$25	\$176	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$50	\$940, sal. & sel.	5 1/2 p.c.
Yongank Insurance Association, Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$25	\$350, buy. & sel.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$107, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
H'kong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$103	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$100	all	\$7, sal. & sel.	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	all	\$40	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	70,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 106	
West Point Building Co., Limited	25,000	\$50	all	\$72	6 p.c.
Manchukoppo tot Mijia, Hech-an	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 39 1/2, buyers	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkas					
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/6	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	\$1.50	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	29/	
Tromps Mines, Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$128	
Laban Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$37 1/2	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$35, sales	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$19 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 50 JUN det.	25	all	comb. \$152, pref. 68, det. 88, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$1	all	\$5 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$35	
South China Trading Co., Limited	5,000	\$5	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	25,000	\$5	all	\$33, sales	7 1/2 p.c.
STREETS AND UTILITIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	2,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Water & Ice, A. S. Limited	2,000	\$1	all	\$16 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.
Union Waterworks Co., Limited	2,000	\$1	all	\$16 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.

Loan.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial Debt	Tls. 787,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
 M. Ager.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION,
 S. J. STABB
 Cash Manager
 Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, of THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 101, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong

THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES - MAGNUMS



The perfect smoking qualities of
THREE CASTLES "MAGNUMS"
 are recognised and greatly appreciated all over the world and they still remain
THE OLD FAVOURITE.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds—
 Sterling ... \$2,500,000
 Silver ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HON. MR. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
 W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
 G. T. M. EDDIE, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
 C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIN.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 " 6 " 3 " " " "
 " 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUNDS ... \$4,810,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
 Manager.
 8, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... \$19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
 SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinliang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tientsin, Hsingtai, HANGHONG: Wenchow, Shaochin, Chishan, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAI-FENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowken, TAINAN: Chowtsun, Tunkien, Lanchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yihuh, Hsingtai, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN: Yenchow, FOOCHOW: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitaihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON: KUYANG, PEKING: Kowloon, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
 Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, as granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
 Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1076]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, of THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 101, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
 Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... " 4,150,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
 Vice-President: KOTARO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
 YOSHIO SADA, Esq.
 KYOSUKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
 SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.